the soldiers returned to their villages with vital new experiences. The War dealt the death-blow to the purely imitative or liberal relation to the West. Again, as \ve have seen in Chapter Two, there was a great increase in industrial development during the War years and great profits were made. The Indian capitalists emerged from the War a powerful class which could not be neglected. During the War a large proportion of the British Army and many of the Chilians had had to leave Indian shores. Indians had a far greater control of their country than at any time since the advent of the British. When the War ended, the troops returned and the civilians; they took it for granted that the old Anglo-Indian life would go on as usual but they signally failed to realise the new spirit that was abroad.

It is worth remarking that just as the period of agitation after 1905 led to reforms, so the post-War years led to the "Montford Reforms," but again they came too late and were not adequate. India expected that self-government would be the re\vard for her War services, but she was doomed to disappointment.' After the visit to India of Mr. Secretary Montagu, the reforms w[T]ere published. The system of dyarchy satisfied nobody. It was doomed to failure. This complicated arrangement of checks and balances gave the right of discussion with no responsibility. It put a premium on irritation. Again and again, Government Bills have been thrown out with no one to speak a good word for them, and the Viceroy has certified them. Mrs. Besant urged that the Reforms should be worked.

But a new planet had come into the Congress firmament. M. K. Gandhi had not hithferto'played any part in Indian affairs, though he had gained the respect of his fellow-countrymen on account of his campaign in South Africa. Tilak was dead; Mrs. Besant no longer militant. There was an open field for a new leader.